

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1805.

[No. 1192.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and crates,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c.

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerf, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Flannels, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Partnership of Robert & John Gray
is this day dissolved by mutual consent—
all persons indebted to them will please to make
payment to Robert Gray, who is hereby author-
ized to settle the business of the late firm.

ROBERT GRAY,
JOHN GRAY.

ROBERT GRAY

CONTINUES the Bookbinding and Station-
ery business in the Store heretofore occupied
by Robert & John Gray, and respectfully solicits
a continuance of the patronage of his friends and
the public.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
executed in the neatest manner on moderate terms.

JOHN GRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public that he is now opening for sale a
large assortment of BOOKS & STATION-
ERY, in the Store adjoining J. & M. Schol-
field's, King Street, where all orders in his line
will be thankfully received and carefully attended
to.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
done on moderate terms.
January 9.

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,

For Sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Also on hand,

A few hhds. retailing Molasses,
Honeyheads and barrels Muscovado sugar,
Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,
New Peas, Buffin inspection,
Mackerel, Ruffin and Ravens Duck,
Sewing Twine sheathing Paper,
Sausage Peas, and
And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.

dtf

Office of Discount and Deposit.

Washington, Jan. 8th, 1805.

All persons applying for accommo-
dations at this office are particularly desired to
take notice, That from and after the 16th inst.
no Bills or Notes will on any account whatever,
be received or admitted to discount, that are not
lodged in bank every Tuesday, before the hour
of 3 o'clock P. M. the day preceding the week-
ly meetings of the board.

Jan. 10.

NOTICE.

As there is reason to believe, that
there are many poor persons in town, whose wants
are disregarded at this inclement season, but whose
distresses may prevent their joining with the
numerous class of applicants for relief, the inha-
bitants are hereby solicited to give information of
any such who may come under their notice, to the
Superintendent of Police, or to the Subscrib-
ers.

Eliza C. Dick, Mayor.

Jan. 17.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,
as Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles,
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy, very old,
Whisky,
Lard, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,

TEAS

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Sap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Ruffin Duck, first quality,
German T. K. Linen, and Osnaburghs,
Cassia Hates in calcs,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Sassa War,

5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality GREEN
COFFEE.

Nov. 2.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale

the Store lately occupied by R. B. Jamieson

20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,

20 Hbds. Muscovado Sugar,

3 Pouchons Irish Whiskey,

15 Pouchons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica

Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,

20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,

50 qr. Casks of the best Teas, assorted, from

heca to Imperial,

20 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,

2 Hbds. Madder,

4 Hbds. Green Copraha,

6 Tierces Roll Brimstone,

2 Hbds. Allum,

1 Tierce Glauber Salts,

10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,

5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,

20 qr. Casks Sherry,

2 Pipes fine Lisbon,

8 Pipes Particular Tennesse,

30 qr. Casks Malaga,

50 Casks Claret,

1 Cask of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,

5 Bales Cassia,

500 lbs. Pepper,

100 lbs. Pimento,

800 lbs. Ground Ginger,

1000 lbs. Rice, do.

200 Boxes Goldfroids, (superfine) Sugars, in

half boxes,

70 Boxes St. Jago, do.

3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,

10 Bales Almonds,

1 Cask Pearl Barley,

75 Hbds. Bright Molasses,

15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,

40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,

30 Boxes Brown and White Soap,

100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,

20 boxes of Mustard,

1 Cask Cayenne Pepper,

Basket Salt,

Fine Poland Starch,

100 Demijohns, assorted,

100 lb. Refined Salt Peter,

30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,

Do. in lb. Papers,

Do. in Cansisters,

20 Boxes Fig Blue,

3 Sermons fine floutant Indigo,

Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,

1 Cask of Muscovado, do.

1 Do. French Rappee.

Nov. 30.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

Nov. 30.

Nov. 30.

For Sale or Freight.

The Schooner

BETSY

Burthen 800 barrels; a faithful
well built vessel, and falls well;
built in the year 1802; and now lying at Mer-
chant's wharf. For terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, Junr.

Jan. 2.

For Sale, or Charter.

The Schooner

ENTERPRIZE

Laying at Ramsey's wharf; bur-
then about 650 barrels, well found,
and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply
to

ROBERT B. JAMIESON,

OR TO

MANDEVILLE & JAMIESON,

Who have for Sale,

New-England RUM, in hogheads

and barrels.

Dec. 29.

Benjamin Shreve, Junr.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS,

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bithwa Emery

2 do. Coomoorally Sannath

1 do. Jallapore do.

1 do. Seepore Bafstah

1 do. Collyperry do.

1 do. Cogmury Coffah

1 do. Johannah do.

1 do. Doncaster Chints, and

3 cake Bandanna Handkerchiefs

3 cake Sago

3 cake Hyson Tea

32 pieces Ruffa Sheetings

9 do. Ravens Duck

15 bags Black Pepper

1 cake Wool Hats

Men's coats and fine Shoes

Women's and children's Morocco do.

Sole and Upper Leather

A few Coils Cordage

Scarf in half barrels and kegs

5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy

2 hds. Armagnac do.

5 hds. and 12 barrels Sugar

25 hbs. Beef, Shewn inspection

6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.

January 1.

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TUNIS GRAY

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant

assortment of

GOODS

suited to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Supperine

and second Cloth

Calicoes, Seizes,

Shirtings, Dearhams,

Buine, Surges & Flan-

nels,

Mole Skin, Tailors,

Swaddows, and Mor-

fills,

Velvet, Constitution,

Hunting, and Genoa,

Cords,

1st & Irish Linen,

Shirring Cotton, long

Lawn,

Escapades, Perennials

White, and Brown,

Flatties,

Cases, Doves, Tick-

leoburghs,

Osnaburghs and Mes-

sons,

Worked Cotton, &

Silk Hosiery,

Rolls, and Duffel

Blankets,

Chintz, Calicoes, &

Colored Cambrics,

do. do. Furniture,

Ladies Patent Cloth

and

At very reduced prices.

Nov. 15.

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Freight will be taken.

In the cabin of the ship *OLIVE BARKER*, for *ROTTTERDAM*; and two or three passengers may be accommodated. Expected to sail in twelve or fifteen days. Apply to the master on board, or to:

Rickets, Newton & Co.

January 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

On *FRIDAY* next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

A likely young *Negro Man*, of about 22 years of age; on a credit of ninety days.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 16.

Millinery, &c. for Sale.

FRANCIS PIC.

Takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he will open, on *THURSDAY* next, the 17th instant, (and continue for several weeks) in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pierce, and between Thomas Brocheu's house and Stewart and McKnight's store, so Fairfax Street,

A handsome assortment of

MILLINERY.

Lately purchased in Philadelphia;

Consisting of

Bonnets and Caps; together with a quantity of other Fancy Articles.

ALSO,

Ladies' Great Coats; Gentlemen's Morning-gowns; Fair Shoes; Jewellery, of all sorts, and a variety of other articles. The will be sold very low.

January 15.

Alexandria, Dec. 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the court house, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, a greivably charter.

By order,

Gardin Chapin, Cashier.

cod 4w

BARLEY.

I have received 1350 bushels of good clean *BARLEY*, which I will sell lower than usual, as the season for using it is considerably advanced.

Cuthbert Powell.

January 14.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Mr. Berthe,

Late from France, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, THAT he has lately opened a *FRENCH SCHOOL*, at the corner of Pitt & King Streets, where he teaches the French tongue, grammatically. He will give lessons in town, by attending on families in the day time only; the night being devoted to the several scholars he has already that compose his night school.

The persons desirous of being taught themselves, or having their children taught, that fine and useful language, who will honour him with their confidence and patronage, may be assured, beforehand, that he will neglect nothing that may contribute to their satisfaction.

January 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On *WEDNESDAY*, 19th February 1865, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable

LOT OF GROUND.

situate on the corner of Duke and Union Streets, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame house, the property of Samuel Hilton. A credit of 6 months will be given on part of the purchase money.

James Davidson,

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 7.

The subscriber wishes to hire, for a year, two or three men, to work on his farm, at the mouth of Hunting Creek. Those who can ditch will be preferred.

James Craik.

January 14.

Wanted to Hire, A NEGRO BOY.

Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 1.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The following recapitulation of a few of the most prominent inconsistencies of our present democratic rulers is extracted from an address in the *Ulster Gazette* of a late date. The facts stated are so correct, the sentiments so just, and the manner of expressing them so forcible and pungent, that we could not deny ourselves the pleasure of laying them before our readers; not because we are weak enough to hope that political truth, however forcibly presented to view, can at present effect any reformation in our affairs; but because it is our duty to keep these truths in the recollection of the public, in order that they may have their effect at some future day, when the evils which are springing out of the present state of things shall have become so intolerable as to rouse the people from their present lethargy and induce them to inquire into the causes of which they are now so totally regardless.

There was a time, when the government was incessantly execrated for the high salaries of its officers. You remember it well. The government is fallen into other hands, the salaries are not lessened; yet all is well!

There was a time, when embassies to foreign courts were condemned as both expensive and useless. The government is fallen into purer hands; the practice is continued; but all is well!

There was a time, when a few removals of political opponents from office, though upon good grounds, were sounded as a violation of the liberty of opinion, and as acts which none but tyrants could commit. The administration is changed. Scarcely an officer but has been removed for his principles; yet our vigilant watchmen cry, all is well!

There was a time, when congress passed a law to restrain men from publishing falsehoods concerning the government. I shall never forget it. How many a patriot brow was dark with despair for the liberty of the press! Nay, now grained that press itself with the magnitude of its danger, and how was every manly republican bosom bursting with patriotic indignation at such unheard of atrocity! Yet did the sedition law punish only falsehood! But a new order of men were entrusted with the government; the patriots, the self-proclaimed heroes of liberty assumed the reins; now mark the happy change: "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins," said Rehoboam. With them truth was guilt. A lie was the worse for being true. Yet are the watchmen asleep, or regardless of the danger, drowsily bawling, all is well!

There was a time, when our financiers proclaimed a large portion of the revenue unnecessary and even extravagant. Then the elections, and other carriages of the rich, their leaf sugar and their luxuries were exempted from taxation. Then it was the whiskey drinker soothed his rebellious spirit, for now no tax could reach him. Three years are scarcely passed, and an additional tax is laid on salt, common tea, sugar, &c. producing an equal or greater revenue, than that which was abolished; yet all is well!

There was a time, when Thomas Jefferson disapproved of the federal constitution, because it did not disable the president from being twice eligible. Yet is Thomas Jefferson for the second time elected, of his own free will and accord, no doubt. Yet Thomas cries, all is well!

There was a time when Hon. McKean, then chief justice of Pennsylvania, earnestly charged the grand jury to indict a certain printer for his libellous publications; and McKean was elected governor of that republican state. Samuel Chase, a federal judge of the federal court, is said to have done the same thing, and is now impeached for it by the House of Representatives as for a high crime and misdemeanor. Yet all is well!

The judges of Pennsylvania are impeached, and their trial will commence on the seventh of January, for punishing a man for publishing something concerning a trial, depending before them; the judges of New York, by the motion of their then attorney general, and at the solicitation of their then chief justice, did precisely the same thing here. Yet is the attorney general made a judge, and the chief justice elected governor. But all is well!

There was a time, when it was aristocracy in the legislature to appoint the electors of president and vice president. To choose them was the right of the people. Republicans obtained the ascendancy, and this right of the people is still withheld.

Yet their guardian watchmen still cry out, all is well!

There was a time when the justices' court of New York was a grievous evil. Although the reformers were clothed with power it still continued. Yet all is well!

There was a time, when two many shavers were manufactured in the state prison. The friends of the shoemakers came into power, but no restriction is made. Yet all is well!

There was a time when the governor of the state and four senators considered duelling so great a crime, morally, religiously and politically, that they consented to render every man who should be engaged as a mere second in a duel, by law incapable of holding any kind of office. So detestable was this crime in their sight! Yet there was a time, and that not long afterwards that they appointed a man who had but recently fought a duel, as the mayor of New York? Who will deny the praise of consistency to our rulers, truly, all is well!

There was a time when the government was cursed because Tories had been appointed to office. The spirit of seventy-six prevailed, and Jefferson became president. He appointed Tench Coxe who piloted the British into Philadelphia, to an office in the treasury worth three thousand dollars per annum. Stephens, who deserted to the British during the war, he made a judge of the federal court; *cum multa alia*. The times are very drowsy; and honest men much more so. Past 12 o'clock, all is well!

There was a time when the officers of the federal government were as openly as impudently charged with robbing the treasury of millions and millions, as if one word of the accusation had been true; and many is the honest simpleton who believed it. The detectors of these pretended robberies came into power, not a good democrat but what exulted in the hope that justice was now to be done on the daring criminals. An investigating committee was appointed, who jumbled up a report, that was strangled in its birth, and there the accusations have slept ever since, and will sleep for ever. They answered however the purpose for which they were intended. The poison operated. Pickering fell, and in his fall the sinews of federalism were cracked. Honesty is in disgrace; villainy and falsehood triumph. And yet all is well!

There was a time when Thomas Jefferson in his notes on Virginia, declared himself opposed to early naturalization of foreigners. He came into office; he feared that the influence of negro votes was not enough to insure his re-election. He shortened the required time of an alien's residence, and thus placed his re-election out of danger. Impartial posterity will smell a little double dealing in all this; but at present the sincere and honest and conscientious Jefferson is president. Therefore all is well!

There was a time when a republican government was represented as a purvey of talents and virtue, in which the poor and the rich are placed upon a level, and honor and distinction the rewards of merit only. Yet who can get into office now unless he has strong friends at court, or is himself a Livingston or a Clinton? But he patient, ye men of plebeian extraction, all is well!

Upon the towers, upon the battlements, upon all the high places where men pass, are the watchmen found. They divide the leaves and fishes with their masters; they sing perpetually of liberty and republicanism, and their chorus is still all is well!

We have avoided going into investigations more tedious. We speak only of facts known and acknowledged. Yet have the people been unwilling to decide that these facts prove the hypocrisy and baseness of the democratic leaders. What hope remains then? Why should individuals counsel the people in things wherein they will not be counseled? Why, when their resentment is aroused, should a federalist provoke them by his conceals for their wellfare.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Robert Hamilton, a Bankrupt, that the allowance of his final settlement of discharge is postponed until the first Monday of February next, at four o'clock P. M. at Steble's Hotel, in the City of Washington, at which time and place his final discharge will be allowed, unless he then and there shew to the contrary.

Wm. CRANCH,

Attorney Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Jan. 14.

From (Harris) Philadelphia Gazette.

Washington, 1st mo. 9th.

Farther Help.

In my last column, I record the [political] death of one great man, that I saw Lord Lincoln, alias the Farmer, alias Levi Lincoln, formerly the honorable Levi Lincoln, Attorney General of the United States, or rather the apology for one. This melancholy event, as I am informed, took place some time last week. The most knowing political physicians here have long since discovered symptoms of natural imbecility, to which is attributed the more immediate cause of his decease. The cries of lamentation I have not heard, and the sound of rejoicing will probably be known only to his successor. Report says that he received hints from "good authority," that if he resisted a peaceable death, he should be killed outright. Whether this cruelty occurred or not, I cannot say. It seems hard indeed for one who hath rendered such services to the United States as attorney general. Thou hast heard that a considerable sum of money was saved in procuring an attorney for the treasury department during the absence of Levi Lincoln. Thou hast heard that in the business relating to the sugar refiners, the U. States did not pay over hundreds of dollars to Dallas, for arguing in their behalf, on account of the inability of Lay to get beyond the second point in his speech. And as to all the eloquent pleadings of this great lawyer, are they not written in books at all. In short when thou takest into consideration all his services, will thou not say that he hath well deserved the ten or twelve thousand dollars that he hath condensed to receive from the mouth of labor. On shame, where is thy blush? Who will be his successor? How many laborers in the weeds and wilds of democracy are almost cracking the strings of their eyes, anxiously looking for the reward of their labors.

Informed thee some time since, that J. Randolph had moved a call on the postmaster general for a statement of contracts made for carrying the mail. The only reason I have heard assigned for this is Randolph's hope of finding that Grainger had made profitable contracts with certain members of congress, with the expectation that those members would vote in favor of the Georgia claims which claims are violently opposed by Randolph, & in the recovery of which claims it is said that Grainger is much interested. Randolph & Grainger are certainly much opposed to each other; & it is suggested that before the elapsing of many months Grainger will resign.

On the subject of retroceding the district of Columbia the principal arguments in favor of the resolution were the expense to the United States in taking up the time of congress to legislate for them; and the object state of the inhabitants of the district, in not having a representative in congress. The first argument would be of no validity if congress would only spend part of the time they waste the first three or four weeks of every session; or if they would spend a tenth part of the time that is wasted in needless debates, arising from the negligence or incapacity of some of their members of bills. The second argument arises from that unconquerable desire so prevalent with the possessors of liberty of extending that liberty to all persons whether they wish it or not. But I apprehend that this second argument is merely ostensible, not seriously urged.

The most important objection arise, first from the unconstitutionality of the resolution. The constitution says that Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over such territory, not exceeding ten miles square, as shall, by the session of particular states, become the seat of government. Congress shall have power. This power in Congress cannot rest with any one Congress; hence should this Congress retrocede, the next must have the power of resuming. The ten miles square has become the seat of government and cannot be changed; but if a part be retroceded, the seat of government is changed. If three-fourths can be retroceded, his ten miles may. But Congress shall possess this power; the people of the United States are a party, and Congress cannot give up a power they are bound by the constitution to retain. The people of the district are mentioned as they are, and are very much anxious to returning to their former estate. It is unnecessary to repeat the names of Maryland and Virginia will consent to accept.

Friend Lucas of Ohio, who commenced this day the debate, I was at some distance from him, and could only catch sentences. So Babbalanja in his pronunciation, that however near, I find it impossible to

understand he has to his speech sound reason so Freshman ver, gather his opposed to the the district out the consent close of his spe including Epps extend the right him to exert to his own st. I will g mar an bing e national "legis "him a legis as it ple [This district] Those liberty "accure to th "and children and children re "United State "keep dem or "Polly Tical miliated." I Lucas would b ledge of before h Congress mar of o requisite be enit of half in

After Lucas, question, rose f chusetta, and in pertinent speech Congress had no fairs of the Dis inability of Cong legislation, the r to resume, the the folly of im what they propriety ment new State, in sovereign ordinate Friend side of the que eiples before adv new arguments, jects in a new li

After which w business which Erastus Root sp retrocession. I acknowledge that triet retroceded, the seat of smiling a the power and after Dawes His volu hear mus that repres maul". He qu which he proba boy, for I little Shakespeare of "God's best trash as may b G. W. Cam spoke against length. Af closed the d marks that The p pecy that Sixth us

Thursday

Yesterday be ter a Angering (Marchant), an inhabitant of the

Died, the members

The p Malack for allu relate been elected.

Vetice, wome January 1, 1864. Foreign ports, no ago know and hurs 8700. Cl for foreign ports

understand him fully. I am informed that he has talents and information; and that his speech this day, was not without much sound reasoning; but so ungrammatical and so Frenchified in his dialect, that I can never gather his ideas but in part. He was opposed to the resolution. He argued that the district could not be retroceded, without the consent of the inhabitants. At the close of his speech, he took the liberty of cluding Epps for his great solicitude to extend the right of suffrage, and requested him to exercise his benevolence that way to his own state.

I will give thee some idea of his grammar and his pronunciation by exhibiting some parts of sentences the ear occasionally caught. "Et ces de-shield of legislation, and Congress may do with him as he please." "It is the child of legislation, and Congress may do with it as it please." "These diestrick." "This district." "To bos,?" "To both." "Those liberty which they intended to secure to themselves. Even winnemin and children rejoice." "We de peop of United States. We must oder [other] keep dem or transfer dem to demsells." "Polly Tickle [political] innecated [annihilated]." I should suppose that friend Lucas would have acquired a better knowledge of both grammar and pronunciation before he offered himself a candidate for Congress; yet if a knowledge of the grammar of our vernacular tongue were made a requisite, without which no person should be entitled to a seat what would become of half the democrats now there.

After Lucas, on the same side of the question, rose friend Thatcher of Massachusetts, and in a short but handsome and pertinent speech refuted the assertion that Congress had not time to attend to the affairs of the District. He enlarged on the inability of Congress to yield the power of legislation, the right of a future Congress to resume, the violation of public faith, the folly of imposing on the inhabitants what they were solicitous not to receive the propriety of having the seat of government not under the jurisdiction of any one State, imperium in imperio, or rather, the sovereign authority in the hands of a subordinate authority.

Friend Taggart followed on the same side of the question and enforced the principles before advanced with a variety of new arguments, and placing several subjects in a new light.

After which we came to the root of the business, which however did not run deep: Erastus Root spoke next, and favored the retrocession. He was honest enough to acknowledge that he wished the whole district retroceded; he wished a removal of the seat of government. I could not help smiling at a Smithism of his: He spoke of the power of legislating "over the whole and afterwards over a less part."

Dawson next in favor of the resolution. His voice is so maiden-like I could not hear much. I heard him say, however, that representation is "God's best gift to man." He quoted a line of Shakespeare, which he probably learned when a school-boy, for I little think he has seen much of Shakespeare of late. Shall we barter this "God's best gift to man" for so much trash as may be grasped thus?

G. W. Campbell, of oscillating memory, spoke against the resolution at considerable length. After whom Friend Goddard closed the debate, by replying to some remarks that had fallen from Epps.

The committee rose at 2. I hardly expect that the question will be taken before Sixth day.

THINE.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

DIED.

Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, after a lingering illness, AQUILA JANNEY, (Merchant) aged 45 years, a respectable inhabitant of this town.

Died, at the City of Washington, a few days ago, the honorable Samuel J. Potter, one of the members of the Senate of the United States.

The proposition made by the legislature of Massachusetts to the legislature of Pennsylvania, for altering the constitution of the United States, relative to the representation in Congress, has been rejected.

Vessels entered at the port of Boston, from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865, from foreign ports, viz: 102 ships and barques, 290 snows and brigs, 408 schooners, and 4000. Total 890. Cleared during the above period, for foreign ports, 721 vessels.

Our relations with Spain.

A letter from Washington (says the Boston Chronicle) contains the following information: "Official intelligence is received here, that the fleet lying out in Spain, and destined for Florida, has been dismantled; and that the convention has been ratified, by which our merchants will receive indemnity in all those cities which were not excluded by the former administration."

Extracts of a letter from Washington, dated January 17th, 1865, received at Baltimore.

"Advices from the Mediterranean, about twenty days later than O'Brien's letter, informs us, that our fleet is in Syracuse except a frigate off Tripoli, and no further active operations will be attempted till April. Nothing is said of our prisoners, except that they continue in health."

Had the forms of our government, like those of ancient Rome, required that war and religion should be administered by the Chief Magistrate, how would our country have exulted in the double character of her present warlike and pious President—the valiant and devout defender—*Deorum cultor sanctus, et viri instituta gloria clarissimus*. The worshipper of one or twenty Gods, and the hero of Cæsar's mountain.

[Phil. Reg.]

The Emperor Napoleon, and the Empress Josephine, (says an English paper) during their journey in the conquered departments, make use of no other bedstead but one of iron, carried with them, of the invention of Mr. Saney, in the Rue St. Antoine. In two minutes this bed may be set up and taken down, and its whole weight is only seven pounds. The mechanism is so ingenious, that it may be easily taken to pieces in five minutes; and requires no more space than an usual travelling trunk to contain them. Five minutes are afterwards sufficient to put the pieces together again.

MELANCHOLY.

As the wife of Mr. Lemuel Streeter, of Sturbridge, was sitting alone by the fire, late in the evening of the 19th ultimo, she was taken in a fit and fell into the fire. After some time she awoke from the paroxysm, and by her struggles got out of the flames. Her husband, who was in bed, was awakened by her groans, sprang into the room and found her lying on the floor all on fire, clothes and hair being mostly consumed. With a pail of water he extinguished the fire; but in a few hours after, in the most indescribable agony she expired.

[Northampton pap.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the night preceding the 1st instant, a number of persons for the purpose of "wearing away the old, and introducing the new year," assembled at a public house in one of the outer wards of the city. To increase the noise and the mirth of the party, a pistol was procured. The pistol, deeply loaded with powder, was accidentally discharged and the contents lodged in the leg of a Mr. George Davenport, butcher. His leg was so mangled that he lingered two days and expired. We cannot but hope, that this unhappy occurrence will furnish a caution to all parties who may hereafter convene on similar occasions.

[New York paper.]

[The bill "for regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels," lately passed by the House of Representatives, and now before the Senate, has become an object of serious concern, particularly to the mercantile interest of this country. On this account we think we cannot err in laying before our readers the observations of an excellent writer on that subject, copied from the (Philadelphia) "Political Commercial Register," of the 12th instant.]

In a country like ours, where the general welfare is intimately connected with that of the mercantile part of the community, every measure which affects the interests of commerce, deserves the public attention. The bill "for regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels," which lately passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, has not therefore excited the fears of those only whom it will more immediately affect, but has been considered as a subject of general importance. Its phraseology, which subjects to the punishment of imprisonment or death, any armed merchant vessel which shall make or commit any depredation, outrage, or unlawful assault and violence against the vessels, subjects, &c. of any nation in amity with the United States, has been deservedly the object of ridicule; but while we smile at the follies of our rulers, we cannot but be alarmed at the consequences that will result from them.

Although the title of the bill imports that it is intended merely to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels, it in effect prohibits the commanders of them from defending themselves in any case whatever; for how are they to ascertain their rights to do so, until their vessels are boarded, and the opportunity of defence lost. The firing a single gun against a vessel authorized by the law of nations to examine them, will be making an unlawful use of their arms, and will occasion the forfeiture of a sum equal to double the value of their vessels; and the flag of one of the belligerent powers will deter them from visiting the vessel bearing it, although they may discover, when it is too late, that it was used merely as a deception, and that they have become an easy prize to an unlicensed privateer.

The ostensible reason for this proceeding is a remonstrance said to have been made by the French minister against the citizens of the United States, furnishing supplies to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, but admitting that the trade to that island was contrary to the law of nations, and ought to be prohibited, how is it effected by the bill in question? It will, it is true, prevent those supplies from being as great as they have hitherto been, because the risk of capture being increased, many will be deterred from engaging in the trade; but if the French government have a right to demand a prohibition of it, will they be satisfied with this limitation of it only? Or in order to effect this restriction was it necessary to expose our flag to insults, and our commerce to depredations in every part of the globe? The reason assigned cannot be the true one, because the end of the remonstrance is not answered; unless we suppose the French government in consideration of its subjects having a better opportunity afforded them to plunder the property of our merchants, have consented to a limited trade with St. Domingo.

Where then are we to search for the true cause of the adoption of this measure? are we to attribute it to that invincible antipathy which a certain distinguished philosopher has "to those vile guns, but for which he would himself have been a soldier," or must we suppose that his example of relinquishing not only his property, but the post assigned him in the defence of his country rather than incur the risk of shedding human blood by obstinately retaining them, has been deemed so meritorious, as to render it proper to compel our merchants to follow it. It cannot have proceeded from any complaints of the misconduct of the commanders of armed merchant vessels, for no instance has been shewn in which they have made an improper use of their arms; no outrage has been hitherto committed by them against either "the vessels, citizens, subjects, or territories of any nation in amity with the United States."

The true source from which it originated, that invincible antipathy to the mercantile class so strongly marked the acts of the present administration; to the gratification of which the national honor, and (what they consider far more important) the national revenue, are willingly sacrificed. How violent must be that hatred which triumphs over their favorite system, of economy; for that the revenue must be reduced by every measure which embarrasses trade, the only source from which it is drawn, must be apparent to the simplest understanding. The desire of injuring a body of men whom they consider their enemies, may, however, carry them too far. The mechanic and the farmer will at last perceive that whatever tends to shackle commerce, must finally affect their interests also; they will discover their insatiable passion for supporting men, who deem the welfare of their country a trifling consideration when opposed to the gratification of their malignant passions; and they will degrade them from that station for which Nature never designed them.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of Daniel Dowling & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by Daniel Dowling.

DANIEL DOWLING,
THOMAS JANNEY.

January 17.

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

10 puncheons St. Croix Rum
8000 lbs. Green Coffee
1000 Spanish Hides;

J. N. D.

Groceries, as usual.

January 16.

By Last Night's Mail.

SALE of Janney's.

The populace of Constantinople not unfrequently attempt to satisfy their hunger by burning the city. On account of a scarcity of bread, they have lately burnt mosques and above 1000 houses.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14.

Impeachment.—The trial of judges Shippen, Yates, and Smith, is progressing at Lancaster. On Tuesday last the court of impeachment being opened and the accused having appeared with their counsel, (Messrs. Lingersoll and Dallas) Mr. Botleau, chairman of the Managers, delivered a long speech, embracing a number of authorities in support of the prosecution. The first part of the speech is detailed in the Aurora of Friday, and occupies four columns. Only three witnesses out of twenty-three had been examined on Wednesday.

Attempts, we understand, were made on Friday evening to set fire to the College, and to the Methodist Church in Duane Street. The trustees of the College, in consequence of the attempt to fire that building, resolved, at a meeting on Saturday, to appoint a watch to guard the place. It is also said that attempts were made, some evening, to set fire to the Methodist Hall, and the brick Church.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.

From our correspondent at Annapolis, January 9.

"The bill to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company passed the Senate on Saturday last."

"The clerk of the Senate delivered the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the name of the Farmers Bank, with a message that they had rescinded from their 18th amendment to said bill; which was read and the bill ordered to be engrossed."

"On Monday the seventh of January, the House according to order took into consideration the bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the cross roads near Richard Calton's lime kiln, &c. and after proposing several amendments, & the bill being read throughout, the question was put: Shall the bill pass without the proposed amendments? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 52, nays 22."

"The bill to provide for the election of governor by the people &c. received the go by in the Senate, not getting one solitary yeas."

WASHINGTON CITY, January 16.

Extract of a letter from Vincennes, dated 14th.

The governor has just issued a proclamation for the election of members of the General Assembly; and we now may say we have entered into the second grade of government. It is said, and I believe truly, that Judge "The election" is to be on the 3d of Jan. and the members to meet on the 1st Feb. to choose the Council.

By Authority.

EXHIBITION.

Moral and Entertaining.

Costing not less than five thousand dollars, and twenty years hard study and attention, to bring it to its present state of perfection—

WILL BE PRESENTED,

On Thursday Evening,

JANUARY 17th,

In a large commodious room adjoining the Eagle Tavern.

The performance for the evening, will consist of

Songs and Recitations,

with a few Experiments and Deceptions.

ALSO

The group of rich and comic figures—

The whole to conclude

WITH A

Brilliant piece of Machinery

representing

The BATTLE of the NILE,

Surpassing any thing of the kind ever performed.

formed 17

The public are respectfully informed that the above mentioned performance is not done by Shades.

Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock.

Admission Fifty Cents.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Sewer's Book Store.

January 16.

N. B. The room will be comfortably warm.

